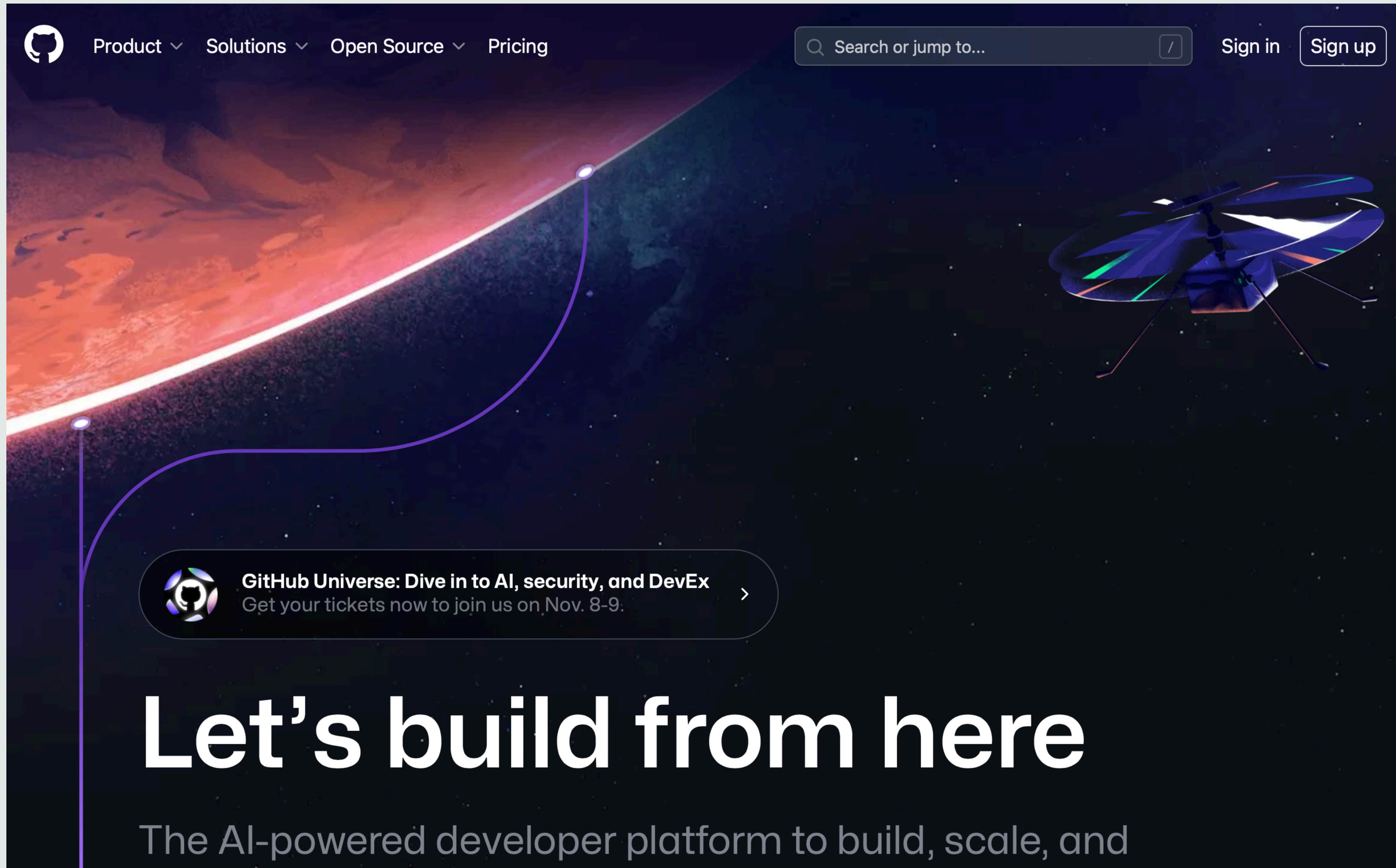




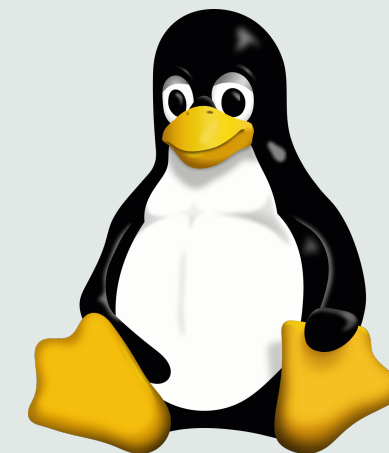
Step 1 | Make an account

<https://github.com>



Step 2 | Installing Git

<https://git-scm.com/downloads>



Step 2 | Installing Git



<https://git-scm.com/download/mac>

Open 'terminal'

`$ git version`

If you don't have it:

install homebrew, <https://brew.sh/>

A screenshot of a macOS terminal window. The title bar shows 'rosenasrawi — -zsh — 66x11'. The terminal text shows the output of the 'git version' command: 'git version 2.37.1 (Apple Git-137.1)'. A large green checkmark is drawn over the bottom right of the terminal window.

```
rosenasrawi — -zsh — 66x11
Last login: Thu Oct 19 09:16:26 on console
(base) rosenasrawi@Roses-MacBook-Pro ~ % git version
git version 2.37.1 (Apple Git-137.1)
(base) rosenasrawi@Roses-MacBook-Pro ~ %
```

Open 'terminal'

`$ brew install git`

Step 2 | Installing Git



<https://git-scm.com/download/win>

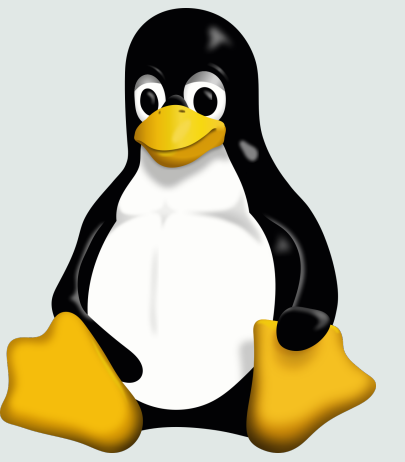
Download for Windows

Click here to download the latest (2.42.0) 32-bit version of **Git for Windows**. This is the most recent **maintained build**. It was released **about 2 months ago**, on 2023-08-30.

Note:

- select ‘adding Git bash to terminal’
- select VSCode as the default editor

Step 2 | Installing Git



<https://git-scm.com/download/linux>

Download for Linux and Unix

It is easiest to install Git on Linux using the preferred package manager of your Linux distribution. If you prefer to build from source, you can find tarballs [on kernel.org](https://kernel.org). The latest version is [2.42.0](#).

Debian/Ubuntu

For the latest stable version for your release of Debian/Ubuntu

```
# apt-get install git
```

For Ubuntu, this PPA provides the latest stable upstream Git version

```
# add-apt-repository ppa:git-core/ppa # apt update; apt install git
```

Step 3 | Configuration of Git

GitHub needs to understand and recognise you as an author

Go to your terminal and execute the following code:

```
$ git config --global user.name "FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME"
```

```
$ git config --global user.email "MY_NAME@example.com"
```

Note: use the name & email that is linked to your GitHub account!

Step 4 | Authentication

When using Git, the main form of authentication is SSH. In order to be using this you'll need a SSH key. Execute the following command in the Terminal:

```
$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -C "your_email@example.com"
```

When you're prompted to "Enter a file in which to save the key," press Enter. This accepts the default file location.

When you're prompted to "Enter passphrase" press Enter. Otherwise you'll need to enter this passphrase after every Git command you'll execute.

Step 4 | Authentication

Let's check if the SSH key is up and running:

```
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

If it's running, you will see something like:

```
$ Agent pid 123456
```

Then we need to create a configuration file for the ssh-agent and specify the SSH key there. Create the configuration file:

```
$ touch ~/.ssh/config
```

Step 4 | Authentication

Then open it so you can add the configuration easily:

```
$ open ~/.ssh/config
```

Paste the following configuration and save the changes

```
Host *  
  AddKeysToAgent yes  
  UseKeychain yes  
  IdentityFile ~/.ssh/id_ed25519
```

Finally, manually link the SSH key:

```
$ ssh-add -K ~/.ssh/id_ed25519
```

Step 4 | Authentication

Now add the key to your GitHub account, copy the key to clipboard:

```
$ pbcopy < ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
```

Go to GitHub and make sure you're signed in. Click on the avatar and then on "Settings". In the menu on the left, choose "SSH and GPG keys" to go to the view where you can manage your SSH keys.

In the top right, click "New SSH key". Enter a title, and then paste the key. Press "Add SSH key", enter your password to confirm & you're all set!